### PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Senate Debates and Passes a Bill Amending the Interstate-Commerce Act.

The House Discusses the Mills Tariff Bill, and the Hyprocrisy and False Pretenses of the Democrats Are Made Very Plain.

WASHINGTON, July 9 .- A motion to refer to the committee on pensions one of the vetoed pension bills was made the ground-work of speech by Mr. Stewart against the frequent exercise of the veto power by the President

Mr. Vest followed in support of the President's veto.

On motion of Mr. Payne, the House joint resolution declaring the true intent and meaning of the act of the 9th of May, 1888, as to the Marietta centennial exposition, was taken up

The bill was referred to the committee on pen-

and passed with amendments. The Senate ther, on motion of Mr. Cullom, proceeded to consideration of the Senate bill to amend the interstate-commerce act.

Mr. Reagan offered an amendment, which was agreed to, giving to the United States cirsuit and district courts jurisdiction of violations of any provisions of the act upon the relation of any person or firm, with power to issue a

peremptory writ of mandamus.

Mr. Reagan said he had given notice of an amendment extending the provisions of the act to express companies, sleeping-car companies and stock-ear companies, but as it was likely to provoke discussion and to retard the passage of the bill, he would reserve the proposition for next session.

Mr. Teller made a similar statement in regard to an amendment which would prevent ratiroad companies charging higher rates from the Pacific coast to Denver than to Kansas City, six hundred miles east of Denver. He did not wish to embarrass the pending bill, but he gave notice to the railroad companies that he would join with others to see that those companies discontinued voluntarily such outrageous proceedings, or to compei them to do so.

Mr. Reagan intimated that the commission

had shown too much of a vacillating disposition in dealing with the railroad companies. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, also criticised the com-

on for construing some provisious of the law to the advantage of the railroad companies. Mr. George said the interstate-commerce law prevented discrimination between two millionaires (men who protect themselves)—but, unless it went a step further and provided that the small shipper, the man of small capital, should have service pro rata per barrel, per pound, per 100 pounds, at the same rate exactly as the large establishments, Congress would have failed to do its duty. He would, therefore, offer an amendment prohibiting carriers from transporting goods for any shipper in a car or vehicle owned by such shipper unless they charged exactly the same rates as were charged to other shippers. Finally, the amendment was withdrawn on the promise by Mr. Cullom to have the question thoroughly considered at the next

After further discussion the bill was passed. The following bills were passed: Senate bill for a bridge across the Arkansa's river at Cummings's Landing, Ark.; House bill for o bridge across the Missouri river between Kansas City and a point within five miles below; House bill to regulate the liens of judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States (with amendments.) After an executive session the Senate ad-

Proceedings of the House.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - Mr. Adams, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the committee on manufactures to investigate the subject of trusts, stating that the scene of the investigation was so broad as to render it impracticable for the committee to make its report at the present session, and directing the committee to report Immediately, with or without recommendation, all the evidence taken by it relating to the socalled Sugar Trust, and also, in a separate report, the evidence taken relating to the so-called Standard Oil Trust. Referred to the committee

Mr. Ford, of Michigan, offered a resolution resiting the allegation that the present immigration to the United States is excessive, artificial and injurious, and is encouraged to satisfy private greed; and the further allegation that the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor is being evaded, owing to the lack of sufficient machinery to enforce it, and directing the speaker to appoint a special committee of five members to investigate the subject matter herein referred to, with leave to sit during the Referred to the committee on military

affairs. Mr. T. F. B. Brown, of Virginia, offered reso-Intions releasing the committee on education from the further consideration of the Blair bill, and making that measure a continuing special order for July 17. Referred to the committee on

The House then went into committee of the whole-Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the Chairon the tariff bill, the pending question being on the Cannon amendment.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Louisiana, denied that the sugar industry of Louisiana was a languishing industry. An industry which last year had produced 340,000,000 pounds could hardly be termed a languishing industry. It had been called a corpse, but if that were so it was the liveliest corpse the world had ever heard of. He quoted Iowa (Mr. Holmes) that the gigantic sugar trust was gotten up for the benefit of the 1,200 planters of Louisiana. Those 1,200 planters-who

stead of helping to put the price up, were helping to put it down. Gentlemen on the other side instanced the bounties paid in Europe as a precedent for their proposition to grant a bounty here, when, in reality, no such bounty was paid. Mr. Conger, of Iowa, sent to the cler'k desk and bad read a brief epitome of the principles of the Republican party, which he said had received the indorsement of manufacturers, farmers and wage-workers everywhere, and which would receive, on November 6, so universal an indorsement that thenceforth they would be the

employed between 200,000 and 300,000 persons-

instead of being in with the sugar trust and in-

ereed not only of the Republican party, but of Mr. Fuller, of Iowa, offered and advocated an amendment placing all sugars and molasses on the free list. He criticised the committee on Ways and Means for having retained on the protected list an article the production of which. in this country, was so insignificant, for the purpose of retaining Louisiana in the Democratic solume, and he denounced the bill as being illogically and badly constructed, and as having for its chief characteristic its extreme section-

Mr. Fuller's amendment was rejected. Mr. Cannon thought that this amendment ought to be adopted, although he supposed it would not be. Gentlemen on the other side were not going to sacrifice the St. Louis platform in this particular, although they had been breaking it up in four or five places by chang ing the rates on wood scraws, etc. But in the matter of sugar they would not break the platform, because it would not suit the Louisiana sugar men, and because it would not suit the

The amendment was rejected-37 to 108. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, offered an amendment fixing the rate of duty on sugar not above No. 13, Dutch standard, testing not above seventyfive degrees at 70-100 of a cent per pound, with an additional duty of 2-100 cent per pound for each additional degree or fraction of a degree. He stated that the rate proposed by him was exactly onehalf of the existing rates, and if his proposition was adopted, he would follow it with amendments making similar reductions in the other grades. He did not propose to set aside the protective duty in regard to sugar, but he produty higher than that which was the average

ad-valorem equivalent on manufactured goods. Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, hoped that the Dingley proposition would prove acceptable to every Republican and Democrat on the floor. The present duty was 82 per cent; the Mills bill proposed 68 per cent., and the Dingley amendment proposed 41 per cent., which itself was a high duty on a necessary of life. The amendment would reduce the revenue \$29,000,000. With earnestness, unction and zeal, free salt had been advocated by the gentlemen on the other side. If the whole of the duty on sait was paid by the consumer, it would amount to one cent for every man, woman and child. If the amendment of the gentleman from Maine was trust; and if the Democrats voted against a proposition to fix the rate at 41 per cent, and adhered to the 68 per cent. rate, the people this

Mr. Breckinridge, off Arkansas, was glad to hear gentlemen on the other side admit that 41 per cent. was a sufficiently high duty on a necessity of life, though it was somewhat inconsistent with their declarations that 40 per cent. was insufficient on wool and 45 per cent. was insufficient on steel rails. The amendment was lost-

fall would draw the necessary and proper infer-

difference how the Republicans voted, this bill was apparently as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and no changes could be made except for the accommodation of some Democratic member from district where, to put an article on the free list, would endanger his re-election. A duty should be put upon sagar, or it should be put upon the free hat. But away with the bounty; the American people wanted none of it. If there was any intention to reduce the revenues, it might be done by reducing the receipts from internal revenue. He referred to the statement, coming from Democratic sources, that General Harrison bad opposed the Blair educa-tional bill, and declared that the fact was that Senator Harrison had on one occasion voted directly for the bill, and the second time, while declining to vote for the bill, had stated that he was paired with Hawley, and if that Senator were present he would vote aye. Therefore, he

adjured the Democrate "to quit lying about it." Mr. McComas, of Maryland, inquired of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee whether, on March 26, they had not given a hearing with respect to sugar to Mr. Havemeyer, of New York, who had been examined on the 12th of that month before the committee on manufactures.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, replied that anybody in Washington who desired to consult with the Democratic members of the ways and means committee could have had the opportunity to do it. When Mr. Havemeyer talked with the Democratic members of the committee he was a witness before the committee on manufactures. Having developed an interesting line of inquiry, which was in the direction of that upon which the ways and means committee was engaged, he [Mr. Breckinridge] had asked him to go to the ways and means room to talk with Mr. McComas—You denied to the miners, and

manufacturers, and laboring men a hearing, and yet gave a hearing to the head of the sugar

Mr. Mills-We did not deny a hearing to anybody; we did not deny it to you, and the statement is false.

Mr. McComas-I now have the information that on that date the majority of the committee gave a hearing to the head of this trust, and on the 2d of April, thereafter, this bill came in. and that the committee had stricken out 16 degrees and put in 13. When the labor of the country could not be heard, the head of the sugar trust was heard, and upon information so furnished, and persuasion, you came here, leaving your best position and taking up a werse provision in favor of that trust-a fraud

upon the country. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky-That statement should not go upon the record without a denial of its truth. He then denied that the had given a hearing to Mr Havemeyer since that bill had been brought before the House. The gentleman from Arkansas, [Mr. Breckinridge], had stated that he had invited Mr. Havemeyer to the committee-room to talk to gentlemen interested in the subject; there was no formal hearing. This was the fact which the gentleman [Mr. McComas| had disingenuously distorted. No man had come before the majority of the committee and asked to have a conference to whom it was not courteously accorded. When the gentleman said in antithesis that the committee gave a hearing to the head of the sugar trust and refused it to others, he was intentionally disingenuous.

Mr. McComas asked if the gentleman' would deny specifically that Mr. Havemeyer, between March 12 and March 26, was in conference on the subject informally with members of the com-

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky-I don't deny it. [Applause on Republican side.] Oh, applaud this disingenuous statement. Continuing, he remarked that if Mr. Havemeyer asked an audience, he got it. Mr. McComas-That is my point.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky-No, you have dodged. You have charged upon us that we had given it to him and denied it to others. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia-We heard everyone, and therefore your point is not a fair

Mr. Breckinridge said that the only point he wished to deny was the double charge that certain persons were given a hearing while others were refused. That was the disingenuous and unfounded statement he desired to correct and contradict. Mr. McComas declared that it was a notorious

fact that hearings had been refused. Mr. Breckinridge replied that it was not a fact that a hearing had ever been refused to gentlemen who came to the majority of the committee. It had been refused in formal sessions of the committee. It was not true, and the gentleman was not authorized to say it was true, that hearings had been granted to certain gentlemen and refused to other gentlemen. Mr. McComas contended that the gentleman

from Kentucky had admitted all that he had said with regard to Mr. Havemeyer having couversations with members of the committee. The gentleman had said that Mr. Havemeyer had talked with certain members of the committee. Mr. Breckinridge denied that he had said that. He said that he did not know; therefore, he could not contradict the statement. He himself had no recollection of ever having talked with

Mr. Havemeyer on the sugar schedule. He had talked with Mr. John Parsons in the presence of Mr. Havemeyer in a humorous way about the testimony taken by the committee on manufactures. He had been introduced to one, or possibly two, Mr. Havemeyers, but had had no conversations with them on the sugar schedule or the testimony taken by the committee on manufactures.

Mr. McComes said that he understood that Mr. Parsons was counsel of the sugar trust, and that Mr. Havemeyer, the head of the trust, was his client. He contended that he had proved the first part of his statement, namely, that when hearings were demanded by labor interests they were turned from the door of the committee-room. The second part of his state-ment, that Mr. Havemeyer had had conversaand means, had been proved by the concessions of the gentlemen from Arkansas and from Ken-

Mr. Breckinridge replied that he had just this moment said that he had never had any conversation with Mr. Havemeyer on the sugar schedule. The gentleman was a manufacturer of facts to fit his case. When the gentleman attempted to put on record the statement that some persons had been granted a hearing and others refused it, he denied it. All who came to the majority members of the committee were given a hearing. On motion of Mr. Mills, the duty on molasses

testing not above 56 degrees was fixed at 22c per

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, offered an amendment substituting for the sugar schedule the sugar schedule as it originally appeared in the Mills bill. He expressed his sorrow, surprise and indignation at seeing that the committee had departed from its original proposition, and he muimated that the changes had been brought about by the fact that Mr. Havemeyer had supported Mr. Cleveland. Take the bill as originally reported to the full committee; take the bill as it now stood; take the fact of Mr. Havemeyer's presence; take the monopoly which would still grind the people by virtue of the Mills bill, and it was so plain that the wayfaring man who ran might read how the whole thing went. He wanted to call attention to the matter, and then appeal from the Democratic majority to the people who paid the taxes, who

would try the case next fall. Mr. Reed inquired if the chairman of the committee would not explain the reason why the change had been made. Mr. Mills retorted by inquiring why it was that when, in former Congresses, the committee

had sought to change, the gentleman had stood by this great cheat? Mr. Cannon queried whether two wrongs made a right. Mr. Mills wanted to know why it was that the

gentleman had stood by Havemeyer and the sugar trust, and all the other trusts, and had even refused in former Congresses to accord consideration to measures affecting the revenue and consequently the trusts! Now, gentlemen on the other side paraded themselves as super-honest and super-patriotic; and when the Demoeratic party proposed to smite the idols of monopoly, they raised the cry of Havemeyer and the sugar trust. He would tell the gentleman that they would have an opportunity to vote on this business of trusts before Congress adjourned, and that he expected everyone of them would be found voting for the trusts. [Ap-

Mr. Reed said that it seemed strange that the chairman of the committee, when he was asked to explain anything, found it necessary to fly into a passion and go off into a defense of his own virtue; possibly such a defense was necessary, but, after all, the gentleman might occasionally omit it. From the inception of this tariff bill up to the present time the majority members of the committee had kept utterly secret the reasons which governed them in changing various items of the bill. There were persons who supposed that the refusal to give any explanation came from ignorance, but toadopted it would amount to a saving of fifty day's discussion showed that in some cases it sents for every man, woman and child. It arose from other reasons. It would be betraying would have the effect of breaking up the sugar the secret of their private interviews with favored manufacturers. It would ex-pose the secret of the political origin and the political character of the amendment they were endeavoring to make to the tariff law. Here was a direct charge made against them, that after an interview with Havemeyer they had the sugar schedule changed in the interest of the most prominent

declaration of how good he was and how bad the Republicans were. Was this the way to conduct a business transaction? Was the House to be given no business reasons for the change made under circumstances so suspicious? It seemed from the whole debate that the bill had been made up in the interest of avowedly favorite people and for the purpose of effectuating the success of certain Democrats. This was not a business way to control the affairs of the country, and the people would stamp it with

signal disapproval. Mr. Gay, of Louisiana, said that when the first schedule was exhibited to the Louisiana members, they had protested against it, declaring that the sugar industry could not live under that schedule. It was in deference to their wish and to the recessities of the industry that it had been changed.

Mr. Cannon's amendment was rejected. Mr. Weber, of New York, offered an amendment providing that no drawback shall be allowed on sugar exported from the United States. He said that the original bill had contained this provision, and he was for a time at a loss to account for its disappearance. But he knew now that on a certain day after the original bill had been introduced, Mr. Havemeyer appeared, and shortly after that the changed bill came before the House. He charged that the amend-ed bill was in the interest of the sugar trust of

Mr. Weber's amendment being rejected, he offered another, requiring drawbacks to be paid only upon polariscopic tests, saying that this was the last resort of the sugar trust, and the gentlemen on the other side had now an opportunity to free themselves from the suspicion which would become a certainty if they voted down his

Mr. Mills replied that the Treasury officials already had the authority to make polariscopic

After further debate the amendment was rejected. This concluded the consideration of the sugar clauses. The next paragraph, relating to tobacco, was, upon Mr. Mills's motion, left open for further

Mr. Nutting, of New York, moved to strike out the starch provision. Pending a vote, the House adjourned.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Insane Hospital Surgery Case. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journat:

The Sentinel takes offense because the Journal gave a bit of news on Saturday regarding a surgical operation performed upon a friendless woman confined in the Hospital for the Insane. All the statements made were facts gathered from reliable sources, and from Dr. Eastman's admission in the Sentinel of to-day (8th), the operation was useless and hopeless from the beginning, for he acknowledges it an ovariotomy where "a large cancerous tumor." was removed. The Sentinel explains that the woman was "suffering more of late from peritonitis than from insanity." Now that's just the point-the Hospital for Insane is not a surgical institute-and has no right to meddle with desperate cases which are not emergencies. The question is this, would not this woman have been living today had no operation been performed? Is there an instance on record of maliginant (cancerous) diseases, of the ovary having been cured by ovariotomy, or has such operation ever cured peritonitis? Do any ancient or modern writers advo-

cate such precedure? Does any authority on the subject indicate that a patient after such an operation may be moved at all for many days except from the table to the bed contiguous to it! Would moving a patient over one hundred yards through the poisonous atmosphere of hospital wards and down an elevator to a ward where all sorts of diseases are being treated enhance her possibilities of recovery? Is it possible for an insane woman to be kept in the absolute quiet of body and mind so necessary after an ovariotomy. Was the cause of death reported according to law, and why was it a matter of secrecy?

Old Tippecanoe's Wife.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: While there is being said a vast amount about the public record of Gen. W. H. Harrison, it would not be improper to speak of the kind of a wife he had. Her maiden name was Symmes, a daughter of Capt. John Cleves Symmes. She was married to Gen. Harrison on Nov. 22, 1795, at North Bend, O. She was educated at Easthampton, L. I., and afterwards was a pupil of Mrs. Isabella Graham. She first met Gen. Harrison at the home of Major Short, near Lexington, Ky. She united with the First Presbyterian Church at Cincinnati, and afterwards transferred her membership to Cleves, near North Bend. Gen., Harrison always had great respect for his wife and her religious be-lief. During the presidential canvass of 1840, a number of politicians from Cincinnati visited the residence of Gen. Harrison at North Bend, one Sunday. The General met them before they reached the house, and extending his hand courteously, said: "Gentlemen, I would be most happy to welcome you any other day, but if I had no regard for religion myself. I have too much respect for the religion of my wife to en-courage the violation of the Christian Sabbath."

Mrs. Harrison always took an interest in the political affairs of the country, but she never let anything affect her religious belief. She lived to be eighty-niue years old, and died on Feb. 25, 1864, at the home of Hon. John Scott Harrison, in Longuevue. John Scott Harrison is the father of Benjamin Harrison. S. N. SYMMES. CRAWFORDSVILLE, July 7.

For Governor, Ira J. Chase.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals The Republicans of Wabash are more than Morton. We propose this year to increase our majority to 1,800. Private Ira J. Chase lived in this city three years. He is universally respected by all classes; almost idolized by the soldiers. We are certain that he would make an exceedingly strong race for Governor. Indeed, there are many reasons why we believe that his nomination would be exceedingly wise. He is a magnificent man, was a brave soldier during the war of the rebellion, a splendid orator on the stump, and as true to the Republican party as the needle to the pole. In this, his old home, his name would awaken an enthusiasm second only to that of Harrison. With Harrison and Morton as our standard bearers on the national ticket, and Chase at the head of the State ticket, we could roll up such a majority in this county as would astonish even the most sanguine. WABASH, July 9. AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

The Resurrection Plant.

To the Editor of the Indianapolls Journal: If the resurrection plant is such a rarity with you we can supply you with a car-load from this county. Your article on Professor Geeting's plant amuses us highly. It grows wild here. C. S. BRODBENT. Very truly yours. DEL RIO. Tex., July 6.

In and About the Harrison Home.

Special to New York Sun. The General is very courteous to newspaper men. He comes down stairs in answer to their cards and says with great suavity: "What can I'do for you, gentlemen, to-day?" When they ask him who has been to see him and who is coming he cons his memory and tells them the whole story. He has to arrange the dates for the clubs and delegations that are coming to boom him, like a theatrical manager laying out his route. The Benton Harbor, Mich., Boone county, Indiana, and Urbana people are the latest to ask for dates. The traveling men of Indians will lay down their grips and bring

along their boom this evening. One of the hangers-on about the premises is a little lame photographer. He fairly camps on the lawn, and whenever a delegation emerges from Harrison's house he halts them with a wave of the hand, arranges them with the tallest in the rear and the shortest in front, and aims his camera at them. When he has shot it off he allows them to depart. Some delegations are planning evening visits to escape him. He has photographed everything in and about the premises, and as he exhibits his pictures to strangers he explains: "This is the General's new desk; this is his old one; this is a view of a corner in his library; this is the fire-

place in his house," and so on. The Chinese Question.

San Francisco Bulletin. There is clearly no comparison between the record of General Harrison and that of the administration on the Chinese question. We see in the case of the former the slow and cautious mental evolution of a conscientious statesmanan evolution identical with that which took place in the popular mind of the State in which the question was started. In the case of the administration we have little more than a trick in the shape of a treaty intended to deceive our people. It was competent for the government of the United States to extend the relief which our people demanded without asking permission of China. If the treaty should be finally rati-fied we will be tied down for twenty years to a course of action that may lead to results that nobody can now calculate.

of life, though it was somewhat inconsistent of these trusts which they denounced so much. Instead of springing to his feet gladly in order to explain the sound reason—unconnected with personal influence—that induced the change, the chairman of the committee sprang up for the Hour, of Tennessee, said it made little the purpose of giving the House a general out of order, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS. Indiana Roads Better Off than Many Others. A railroad official said yesterday that "the owners of Indiana roads have no room for complaint of the treatment they receive from the legislators of the State or from business men. When compared with other States in the West, the Indiana roads occupy an enviable position, and, with but two or three exceptions, their earnings this year have been in excess of those of last year, not withstanding the passenger ratewars which have told so seriously on the total receipts. As a rule, Western roads find no end to their troubles. First, the Illinois Railroad Commission made a serious reduction in rates; then the Iowa Commission followed with a still more serious reduction. Last week the Nebraska Commission promulgated an order which will reduce rates that State, and to-morrow the Commission Minnesota propose to consider the matter making a uniform distance tariff for the roads in that State, and will also make a reduction terminal charges. Then, again, Indiana roads have had no troubles from strikes, which tell so seriously on earnings, and, as June is passed, no trouble of this character is looked for. One of the best points is that earnings of most of ou. roads show steady increases from year to year, and as the country develops the increase will doubtless become more marked, while the earnings of Northwestern lines, and many of those in the West, are falling off. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy shows a decrease in May, this year, of \$803,000, and in the first five months of 1888 the loss, as compared with the corresponding period last year, reaches the astounding total of \$4,194,172. Never in the history of Western railroads has such a disastrous record been shown. The cause of this road's unfortunate condition are short crops last year, reduced rates, and the great engineers' strike, which cost the company enormously, and is not entirely settled yet. Experts are at work on the Chicago & Rock Island report, and it is said the showing will be a deplorable one, and if statistics are to be relied upon the C. & R. I. is no longer a monied corporation but simply a shell. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, as well, is drifting into bad shape financially. It is believed, however, that the excellent crops on that line will enable them to bridge over the hard place. Coming back to Indiana we find every road doing a good summer business, and carrying it at fair rates, most of the traffic being of a local character. The more the West de-

A Further Reduction in East-Bound Rates. The fears of freight men that with the departure of Commissioner Fink for Europe a rate war of ugly proportions would be inaugurated between the trunk lines seems to have had a good foundation, as with each day the rates are cut deeper, and in some cases on new classes of freight. Some idea of the severity of the war is shown in the fact that on Saturday afternoon the Bee-line billed out of here, in one train, twenty-six car-loads of cattle for New York, and the several roads over which they are hauled get only \$274 for their work, the distance being 928 miles. Yesterday afternoon notice was given of a further reduction on dressed meats and live stock, the rate on dressed meats from Indianapolis to New York being cut to 121 cents per 100 pounds, and on cattle to 7 cents per 100 pounds. In the first case, 65 cents per 100 pounds is the regular tariff rate, and on cattle 35 cents per 100 pounds, so that it will be seen that the roads are getting just one-fifth of the old rate for carrying the business. It is expected that rates will drop to-day on several other classes of freights, such as fertilizers and hides. There is no prospect of a cessation of the fight so long as the Grand Trunk and the Erie roads are given the present differentials, the Vanderbilt and the Pennsylvania lines both having on their war paint. A large increase in the movement of live stock is not expected as a result of the low rates, because it is not the policy of the shippers to break prices of cattle or dressed meats if it can possibly be avoided. A Chicago dispatch of yesterday says: "The fight on dressed beef and cattle continues to rage east of Chicago. The Erie to-day came out with an additional 2-cent reduction on the fermer article, making the rate 13\frac{1}{2} cents per hundred pounds to New York. All the other lines met the cut with their usual promptness. The rate on cattle was pulled down from 81 to

velops the more important do the roads crossing

this State become, and five years from now In-

supported if properly managed."

74 cents. Thus far there are no signs of weakening. The notice given by the Chicago Grand Trunk that it will advance the rate on dressed beef to 30 cents on the 16th has not been followed by any similar action on the part of the other roads." Personal, Local and State Notes. E. V. Debs, grand secretary of the Brother-hood of Locomotive Firemen, is seriously ill.

The Bee-line people announce two excursions to Niagara Falls, one on Aug. 16 and the second on Aug. 28. & C. road, is spending a couple of days here

looking over matters. Frank Sipp, secretary of George Bender, superintendent of the C., I., St. L. & C., has gone to Wisconsin on a two weeks' pleasure trip. First Vice-president Thompson, of the Pennsylvania lines, will leave for Europe in a few

days, partially on business for the company. The Western Express is the name of a new line just put in operation by the Vanderbilt roads. It carries its business by a part rail and part water route. At a recent meeting of the Indianapolis divis-

ion of the Order of Mailway Conductors, wha are known as "spotters," were alluded to as 'Assassing of Men's Reputations." C. C. Waite, general manager of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road, is still so ill as to confine him at home. It is now three weeks

since he has been able to go to his office. H. C. Ives, who tendered his resignation a few days ago as general manager of the St. Paul. Minneapolis & Manitoba road, has withdrawn it at the earnest solicitation of certain officials of the road.

The July number of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine contains several interesting articles on the operation of railways, and on the good work being done by the organization of locomotive firemen.

The Lake Shore people announce that their 5,000 mile tickets will not be honored on trains Nos. 1 and 4. These trains are so crowded with first-class rate travel that there is no room for people traveling on reduced rates.

The Interstate Dispatch will not appoint an agent here until there is more business for the roads than at the present time. Meantime, Mr. Maxwell, agent of the Lake Erie & Western at this point, will look after the interests of the

Yesterday the Vandalia turned out of its shops at Terre Haute a new postal car to go into service between New York and St. Louis. In many respects it is superior to the ordinary White mail cars now run between the points

The bridge of the Lake Erie & Western over the Sandusky river, near Fremont, O. was completed yesterday. The structure, which is built of iron and steel, is 1,260 feet long, and is said to be one of the best of this character in northern Ohio.

The management of the Bee-line has issued an order to the effect that any employe of the company wao has his wages garnished a second time, or any one who gives orders on his wages, or who assigns the same, will render himself liable to dismissal.

The small streams in all directions are so high, as a result of the heavy rains in the last forty-eight hours, that all superintendents have issued orders instructing section men to watch the bridges and water ways closely, and that train men run their engines with extra caution. The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City promises to be a good feeder to the C., I., St. L. & C. road. In the few days since the road was converted into a standard guage west of Frankfort, it has turned over to the Big Four at Clark's Hill. the crossing point of the two roads, fortyeight loaded cars.

The Baltimore & Ohio is making arrangements to put on vestibule trains between the East and West. It is quite probable that one of the vestibule coaches will be run between Indianapolis and Washington, D. C., connecting with the train out of Cincinnati, which, in turn, connects with the full-vestibule train east from Chicago.

The Lake Erie & Western earned in June \$105,502.66, which was an increase of \$138.36 over the earnings of the corresponding month in 1887. There was an increase in passenger earnings and a decrease in freight earnings. The Indianapolis station, however, made a favorable howing as compared with June, 1887, on both freight and passengers. C. E. Henderson, general manager of the Chi-

cago & Ohio River road, states that he looks for

good earnings on this line as soon as the crops begin to move. There is a fair wheat crop on the line, good cats crop, and the corn crop is very promising. It is four years since there has been as good crops, and it has been up-hill work to make the road pay even operating expenses. Strikes and dynamite are not driving travel from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy read. A party wishing to secure a berth in one of the alceping ceaches over that line must apply say.

eral days in advance to get it, as a number of Indianapolitans can testify. In fact, it is stated that their passenger earnings are showing up better than last year, which is true with nearly

The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton lines meet to-day. It is understood that an executive committee of five will be elected to manage the affairs of the company, which will do much toward relieving C. C. Waite, general manager.

In the month of June there were handled on the Cincinnati. Hamilton & Indianapolis road 3,605 loaded cars, against 3,713 in the corresponding week last year, a decrease this year of eight cars. This is the first month in 1888 in which a decrease is shown. In May 1,022 more loaded cars were handled this year than in the same month of 1887, and in April the increase

For the first time in the history of Indianapolis a few merchants are vitting a part rail and water-route rate on goods shipped from New York to this city. On first-class freights the part rail and water route is fifty cents per one hundred pounds, against seventy cents all rail route. The goods are shipped to Buffalo over the New York Central, then by lake from Buffalo to Cleveland, then over the Bee-line to Indianapolis. A proportionate rate is also given on shipments to points west of here. On dry goods the part rail and part water-route rate is but forty-five cents, against seventy cents all

Newspaper Enterprise in the West.

Atchinson, Kan., Champion. It is said that there is a printing office outfit already on the ground on the site of the pro-posed new town in Graham county, where it is expected that the Union Pacific and Central Branch will form a junction. The town hasn's yet been named, nor is it positively known there will be town built up, but the material is there for any emergency.

"Purgatory Bullets." An excited Irishman lately rushed into a Boston drug store, having a "broken-up" appearance generally. "Be jabbers!" he yelled, "I'm all wrong entoirely. I want some shtuff to straighten me out. Some o' thim 'Purgatory Bullets' will fix me. I'm thinkin'. What d'ye tax for thim?" "What do you mean?" asked the clerk. "'Purgatory Bullets,' sor, or somethin' loike that, they call thim," replied the man. "Shure, I'm in purgatory already, with headache, and liver complaint, and bad stomach, and the divil knows what all." The clerk passed out a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellete and Pat went off contented. These little pellets cure all derangements of liver, stomach and bowels. Sugar coated, little larger than mustard seeds and pleasant to take. Druggists.

### She Tried and Knows.

A leading chemist of New York says: "No plasters of such merit as the Ath-lo-pho-ros Plasters haveever before been produced." They are a novelty because they are not made simply to sell cheap, they are the best that science, skill and money can produce, and will do what is claimed for them. For sprains, aches, weakness, lameness, etc., they are unequaled.

The Athlophoros Plaster acted like magic. It is the best I ever tried and I have used many kinds. Our druggist said "plasters are all about the same" but I don't think so now. I sprained my arm and shoulder in July, and it has been painful since, but it does not pain me at all now.

Mrs. Willis Magni. Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored pic-ture, "Moorish Maiden."

SOCIETY MEETINGS. MASONIC-ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 500, F. & A. M. Stated meeting this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock; also, work in the entered apprentice degree.

WILLIAM MORSE, W. M.

H. KIMBALL, Secretary.

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. A STROLOGER-MRS. DR. ELLIS TELLS LIFE from the cradle to the grave by the planets, answers questions on all subjects; tells you where to go and what to do for the best. Consult the Doctor at once and learn what nature intended you for and get rich. Persons at a distance can consult the Doctor by mail. Office, Ryan Block, Room 3, third floor.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework. 46 Fletcher avenue.

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WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. W HITE OAK STAVES AND WALNUT, WHITE oak and ash logs.-Wanted, to contract with reliable parties for large quantities of staves and logs for regular supply, delivered at any railroad. Apply, stating full particulars and points of shipment, to N. Y. EXPORT TIMBER CO., 35 and 37 Bread-

way. N. Y. FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE—CHEAP, A WEBER SQUARE PIANO and a White sewing-machine, at \$13 North Ala-

FOR SALE-DRUG STORE-IN A SPLENDID location, and selling \$20 a day. A bargain if sold in thirty days, Invoice about \$2,800. Best reasons for selling. Address J. M. WHITE, Clay

FOR RENT. OR RENT-ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER.

Apply at Bryce's bakery.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN-WM. & H. M. HADLEY, 70 East Market street, MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE McKAY, Room 11, Talbot & New's Block. MINANCIAL-MONEY ON MORTGAGE-FARMS C. E. COFFIN & CO. L and city property. TIX PER CENT. ON CITY PROPERTY IN IN-Odiana Isaac H. Kiersted, 13 Martindale Block. MONEYTO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW. M est market rate; privileges for repayment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. O. DAY & CO., 72 E. Market street, Indianapolis.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS. THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Franklin Building and Loan Asso-ciation at their office, 72 East Market street, on Tuesday, July 10, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of electing hree directors to serve for three years.
M. D. BUTLER, President. W. A. RHODES, Secretary.

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The Ætna. The North British and Mercantile, of London. The Sun, of England. McGILLIARD & DARK, Gen. Ins. Agts., 64 E. Market Indiana Insurance Company, Indianapolis. Citizens' Insurance Company, Evansville, Ind. Farragut Fire Insurance Company, New York.
German Fire Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa.
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